The sampling plan was devised to collect samples as either a composite 24-hr sample or collect samples on a fixed-time interval continuous basis depending on the compound being sampled and the sampling method used. The following table outlines groups of monitored compounds, the sampling media used, the sample collection time interval and the collection location(s). Meteorological data were collected during sampling periods using 4 and 7-meter towers.

General Sampling Information

Type of sample	Monitor type	Time Interval	Site(s)
Sulfuric Acid (H_2SO_4)	Chemical tape meter	2 min	ADS Monitoring Site
Annular Denuder System (ADS)	Coated denuders; Teflon and nylon filters	24 hr	ADS & Off-Axis Monitoring Sites
Total Suspended Particulates (TSP)	Hi-Vol samplers with glass filters	24 hr	TSP & Off-Axis Monitoring Sites
Meteorology	Climatronics Tacmet II sensors	5 min 15 min	ADS & Off-Axis Monitoring Sites

Table 1

1.2.2 Sampling Sites

An ambient air-monitoring site was installed near the Galvan Industries' northern fence line, in the parking lot directly north of the facility. This site contained the tape meter and ADS system. Meteorological equipment to measure wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, and barometric pressure was also installed. This site is indicated as "**ADS Monitoring Site**" in Figure 1. A monitoring site for TSP was established at a commercial storage facility with property contiguous to Galvan Industries'. This is shown as "**TSP Monitoring Site**" in Figure 1. This site was equipped with two TSP monitors that alternated sample collection every third day beginning on December 22, 2006.

A site located out of the prevailing wind direction and further away from the galvanizing process was established about a quarter mile west of the study area. The purpose of this monitoring site was to provide TSP and ADS samples believed to be minimally, or uninfluenced by any activities from the galvanizing process. It was located directly west of the study area so as to be minimally influenced by advection of emissions from the galvanizing process by prevailing winds, which were observed to be most often from the southwest and the northeast. By virtue of